HIS EFFORTS FOR THE ASSASSIN.

The Grinning Guiteau and His Boll of Banescript-Diagrams of the Prisoner's Head-The Assumin to Speak-He Wants Two Hours to Howl.

Mr. Scoville concluded his argument yesterday Mr. Scoville concluded his argument yeared. His hast words to the jury were brief, and bugin dulged in more of the gitter or rheteric which is usual upon such occasions. Guiteau had but little to say, but as Judge Cox has decided to allow him to speak to-day he will occupy about two hours in reading the speech which has been published. There was a crowded court room, as sual, and the last days of the trial seemed to attract the public more than the opening days.

At ten minutes past ten, without any prelimi-

nary incidents or demonstration on the part of the prisoner, Mr. Scoville resumed his argument. GUITRAU BROUGHT INTO COURT

with him a rotl of manuscript, said to be an elab-orate proface to his speech, which has already been published. Mr. Scoville called attention to the testimony of Dr. Hamilton, "ope of the Govern-

ment conspirators," as he terms him.

The District Attorney was the sole representa-tive of the presecution in attendance when Mr. Scoville began his speech, and, with character-istic affability, at once assumed the task of guard-ing the understanding and judgment of the jury from being perverted by any improper influences on the part of Mr. Scoville. The latter produced a diagram showing a section of the prisoner's head, "That's not in evidence," and Colonel Corkhill. "It is," replied Mr. Scoville, "an exact far-simile of the diagram you put is. (Beaching serves the table in the Division Allonger, You ing scross the table to the District Attorney.) You can take it and see that it is so,"

Colonel Corkhill (shaking his head contemptu-

ously)-Impose it on the jury if you wish ; idon't Mr. dcoville (earnestly)-1 will take a rule and

make the measurements right here before the Colonel Corkhill-Oh, don't!

YOUR SPRECH IS BAD ENOUGH. Your testimony will be worse.

Mr. Scoville (half apologetically)—Well, Colonel
Corkhill, I am doing the best I can, and I am
shonestly endeavoring to get the truth before this

tions on the part of the District Attorney. Taking up the diagram of Guiteau's head offered in cyldence by Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Scoville said. "I propose to show by these enlarged diagrams (holding pose to show by those enlarged diagrams (holding pose to show by those enlarged diagrams (holding up some of his own procuring) if not permitted in this way, then by measurements of this east (the plaster east made by Clark Mills); and if this is not satisfactory, then I will have the prisoner brought up before you and I will bave accurate measurements taken of his head.

The short readle-measurements taken of his head.

The short readle-measurements taken of his head.

The short readle-measurement to have the prisoner from the large transfer to the statement of Oxford, England; Sena-

Mr. Scoville continued to discuss the subject of the head disgrams, and the proceedings were becoming somewhat tedious, when they were enlivened by the prisoner. His first utterance was from some cause postponed until half-past eleven o'clock. He had been busily engaged in reading the papers, and the possibility of his remaining quiet until recess was fast merging into a probability, when he suddenly took advantage of a pause, and called out:

"THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS BUN OFF

"THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS BUN OUT of money. He can't pay these fellows till he can get an extra appropriation from Congress. [Laugh-ing.] They had better staid in New York. They will go home with less money than they expected, Serves them right." Mr. Scoville read from Dr. Hamilton's evidence relative to the configuration

little "spat" ensued between counsel, when Mr. Scoville, with a slight show of impatience, retorted; "I don't object to giving everything bearing upon this case and when the District Attorney saks for anything in the name of fairness I am only too happy to accede. I have seen the record this morning, and have learned the reason for the District Attorney's animus against the witness Moss. It seems that Moss had to sue Corkhill in a mogistrate's court

FOR A THREE-DOLLAR WASH-BILL which the District Attorney owed Moss wife, and the record says the District Attorney paid it and

Gulteau (exultingly)-If they should undertake to sue Corkhill for all he owes it would take the time of all the courts to attend to the business. scoville-I very much dislike to bring out such things in a court-room, but when the District Attorney pendsts in his mean little person-

runted, when Mr. Davidge, who had come in, protested with mock gravity, "Oh, don't interr him; in Heaven's name, don't interrupt him; might stop altogether!" [General laughter, in which Mr. Scoville joined.]

Guiteau found opportunity to call out: "The papers say I spent three weeks in preparing my speech. As a matter of fact I only spent three or four days, nights and mornings. I want the record straight on this matter."

After recess Mr. Scoville said : "I might detain you gentlemen for a week longer with just such observations as I have been making upon the evidence introduced by the prosecution, but 1 shall not dwell longer upon the facts. I will close with a few general observations. You are aware that all the laws framed for the protection of society and the punishment of crime are directed against attention is that all laws are made to cover general classes of cases, and it is not possible to make laws that will cover each particular case according to its attendant circumstances. Now, when come to consider this case now on trial they

the same punishment should be meted out to him as in the case of the hardened criminal who has devoted all his life to the pursuit of evil plans and evil purposes. But I told you this is not right; and when a man has overstopped the bound-ary line of sanity and had committed a crime he should not be punished as a sane man. In conclusion he said: "It has often been said that our jury trials are a farce. And I have in my practice frequently heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished because Jurors make a mistake; because they are infinenced by the advocates; because they are influenced, not by justice, not by the evidence, but by the last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my English aucestry stood up against wrong and in-justice and wrested from a despote king the right of trial by Jury, and I have never yet seen the time when I would wish to see that right abolished. I feel more scours and more safe in this mode of administering Justice than in any other so long as juries are hones; it does not require that you should have read Kent or Blackstone. It requires that you should have houset hearts and clear heads, and, above all, that you should be feariess to find for the right regardless of what may come, regard-less of whether your fellow-men may approve it or not. This is what I shall expect of you gentlemen, and I believe that you will do it.

men, and I heave this cose with you,
guntlemen, thanking you for your kind artention.
Some applaine followed the condusting of Mr.
Scoville's speech, which was prumptly checked by
the Court. Colenel Corkhill stated that on behalf
of the prosecution be would withdraw all objection to Guiteau's addressing the jury. That this trial had been long and expensive, and he did not desire to give any opportunity for an objection upon which to found a demand for a new trial. Colonel Reed trict Attorney had no right to attempt to influence the jury by such an imputation as he had just made. It was simply equivalent to the assump-tion that they would of course convict this man. He did not hesitute to assume on the contrary that

NOT CONVERT AS UNICOUTED LUNAYIC.

If the defense asked that he be allowed to speak

I was because he had an undoubted right to be

Anions of Mr. David C. Bangs. NOT CONVERT AN UNDOCUTED LUNAYED.

If the defense maked that he be allowed to speak

the counsel. He had no right to make them. He tions of the Government. Guiteau-I appreciate this unexpected coursesy

Judge Cox stated that he had decided to sllow

the prisoner to speak.

Mr. Davidge, who had just come in, inquired.

"Is the prisoner to speak, Your Honor? If so, I The man's nose looks like a best? Yes, the man is would like to inquire about how much time he."

A tiem.

Wart is it? Why, it is a wart on the man's nose looks like a best? Yes, the man is a best. He is a Washington best. He is also a

which has been published in all the new-papers, Mr. Davidge—I have not seen it. Guiteau—Well, then, I would advise you to get

at once and read it.

Usually wast about two norms.
Your Honor, I speak rapidly.
After some consultation between the Court and After some consultation between the Court and counsel, as Gulleau was not prepared to speak today, the court was adjourned till to morrow.

Mr. Davidge stated that Judge Porter is in quite feeble health, and will probably be unable to speak before Monday. It is probable, therefore, that the court will adjourn at noon to morrow until mordar.

until monday.

GUITEAU GETTING RELIGIEENT.

Guiteau has often threatened in the court-room to slap his guards in the face, and yesterday he attempted to carry out his threat. The proceedings, however, were not disgraced with such a scene.

When he washeling taken out a recent he stonged. When he was being taken out at recess he stopped to speak to Mr. Scoville, when Balliff Tall, wishing to get him out of the crowd, attempted to show him along, when the prisoner turned savagely and struck at the officer with his manucled hands. He was at once selved and hurried out of the court-room to his room upstairs.

## GLORIOUS OLD YALE.

Ninth Annual Dinner of the Yale Alumn

About forty guests were seated in the dining-hall of the Johnson annex to the Arilington Hotel last evening to participate in the uinth annual dinner of the Vale Alumni Association of this city. Among those present nearty all the classes of the grand old institution of learning for of the grand old institution of learning for half a century were represented, Hon. Feter Parker representing the class of 31, while Messrs. E. M. Bentley and E. A. Randolph were of class 30. The cards of invitation were crammented in the centre by a faithful sketch of the old brick row and the fence concluding the old college grouped, while around enclosing the oid college grounds, while around the border suggestive representations of the vari-ous stages of college life were grouped. The seat of honor was accorded to President Noah Porter of Yale College, while to the left of the presiding gentleman, Captain Dutton, sat Hon. Eugene Schuyier; Professor Freeman, of Oxford, England, Senator J. B. Hawley, of Connecticut, Hon. W. W. Crape, and other distinguished guests.

Crape, and other distinguished guests.
THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS WERE
Colonel S. E. Clark, of the class of '55; Messrs, C P. Aldrich, of the class of '79; Wm. A. Meloy, of the class of '64; C. W. Ely, of the class of '62; H. C. Hallowell, of the class of '22; W. W. Crape, of the class of '52; H. W. Eaton, of the class of '70; P. G. Russell, of the class of '76; K. Whittlesey, of the class of '42; G. P. Whittlesey, of the class of '78; Samuel Porter, of the class of '79; E. R. Tylor, of the class of '64; Simon Newcomb, of the class of '75; E. M. Bentley, class of '89; Hon. L. Beach, class of '80; Hon. L. Beach, cla In short, gentlemen of the jury, I am going to show tor Joseph R. Hawley; Peter Parker, class of you that Dr. Kempster field when he told you that 'di; Colonel Garrick Mallery, class of '60; P. S. thirdiagram was a correct representation of Gui-Williams, class of '60; Tion, Edwards Pierrepont; williams, class of '59'; 1101. Edwards Pierrepont:

Colonel Corkhill asked to be permitted to examine the diagrams which Mr. Scoville held in his hand, and after looking at them a moment said with a sucer: "This has, the look of Dr. Spitzka's work."

Mr. Scoville—No, Mr. Corkhill, that is not Dr. Spitzka's such as Messrs. Roessle & Co. are deservedly moted for. Hon. Noah Porter offered grace, and Spitzka's work; that name seems to worty you a good deal. One would think you were haunted by the recollection of Dr. Spitzka. [Laughter.]] the discussion of the defectable viands was interspended with joily college songs. Messra, F. J. Woodman and F. S. Williams leading off.

coports, nunere quodam necessitatis et gravi opere perfungimur;" responded to by Senator J. R. Haw-ley. "The Academic Department: Serit arbores quae alteri sasculo prosint;" Hon. R. Pierrepoint.
"The Universities of England and America;" Pro-fessor Freeman. "The Law School: Prob! deum, popularium omnium, omnium adolescentium, Clamo, posiulo, obsecro, oro, pioro, atque impioro fidem;" Hon. W. W. Crapo. "The Divinity School: Video te alte spectaru;" General Whittlesey, School: Video te alte spectare;" General Whittlessey,
"The Sheffield Scientific School: Doceam omnia
subjecta esse naturae caque ab ca pulcherrime
geri;" Professor Simon Newcomb, "The School of
Philosophy and the Arts: Quam quisque norit
artem, in hacse excreeat;" Hon Engene Schuyler.
"The Wooden Spoon: Contennamus lightar omnes
ineptas;" Mr. Walter Allen, "The Burial of
Enclid: Nocturno aditu occulta coluntar Sylvestrilu' saepibu' densa;" Colonel Maller, "The
Monitors: Nam si curent, bene bonia sit, male Monitors: Nam si curent, bene bonia alt, male mails: quod nunc abest;" Mr. Francis Miller.

"The Biennials: Which Come Once a Year;" Mr. William A. Mallory, "The College Fence: Millions for Defense;" Mr. E. M. Hentley, Other tosats were offered and the "wee sma hours" arrived ere the fond sons of glorious old Yale relating parted company. The officers of Yale Alumni Association who were elected last November, are: President, Clarence E. Dutton; vice
Millors for Defense; "Mr. E. M. Hentley, Cher tosats were of the Editor of True Expusitions."

To the Editor of True Expusitions:

Hearing that the contested case of Lanier vs.

King, of the Fifth District of Louisians, would charged \$6,000 for houses and wagons and \$7,000 for water-coolers. There has been an impression would charge among other things that Major that Congressmen did not consume much water. Monitors: Nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male presidents, Francis Miller and Etiphalet Whittlesy: crotary, William A. Meloy; treasurer, Francke Williams; historian, I. Edwards Clarke; executive committee, Garrick Mallery, F. A. Seely, E. A. Pratt, Professor Simon Newcomb (honorary), and

The Ideal Opera Company.

Another crowded house greeted the "ideal" Company at Ford's last night. "The Csar and Carpenter," an opera but little known in this city, was presented. It is a bright little work full of pretty concerted music. Mr. Whit-ney, as the Burpomaster, stood prominent among the soloists, and displayed his enlendid has voice to excellent advantage. Miss Marie Stone did the coquettish niece very prettily and received several encores to her solos. Mr. Tom Karl, although still suffering from his indisposition, sang his part with good effect, and was enthusiastically encored in his "Love Song" in the second act. Mr. Fessenden as Peter Ivanhoff, Mr. McDonald as Peter the Chur and acted their respective parts with good judgment. The gem of the concerted musto was the male sextette in the second act, sung without accompaniment. As a whole, the production was a grand success, and now that this work has been fairly introduced to the public its representation will siwsys be received with favor.
This excellent company closes its engagement with "Pirates of Penzauce" this afternuon and The Mascotte" to-night.

District Affairs. Building permits were issued yesterday to Miss Maria Bailey, 808 Pitth street northwest, to make repairs, cost 829; S. Downs, Virginia avenue, be-

cen Eighth and Ninth streets southeast, to make repairs, cost \$150.
The resignation of Mr. B. S. Elliott as inspector of food has been accepted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Dr. James M. Mackall has been transferred to duty as food Inspector, vice Elliott, and Mr. William J. Cook appointed inspec-

ter, vice Mackall, transferred.

The commission to make an examination of the theaters, churches, &c., with reference to their safety in case of panic by fires or otherwise have concluded the examination of the public school hulldings and will make a report next week. The

churches will be inspected next. Building Inspector Entwisie yesterday notified school Trustee W. C. Dodge that the school building at Mount Pleasant is now finished and asks that he sat a time when he can make an examina

Special Performance of Julius Casar. National Theaire yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that this organization made its bow to the public last spring, when the same tragedy was presented with an excellence that had never before been seen in amsteur per-formances. The presentation yesterday was to show the eminent tragedian for whom the club is amed what progress they had made. In the lower left-hand stage-box were Mr. Lawrence Barrett, General W. T. Sherman, Judge Magarthur, Miss chreiner, the elocutionist under whose instrucon the club attained their high oratorical p ficiency; Mesure B. G. Lovejoy, W. W. Rapley, and Major A. H. S. Davis, while scattered ver the auditorium were several friends of the members. Mr. Barrett expressed himself as highly pleased with the efforts of the young gen-

"The World."
The great realistic and speciecular play, "The World," which is now the dramatic sensation of the day, will be produced on next Monday even-ing at the National Theatre with all the wonderful offects that have made it famous in two spheres. Among the noted features are "The Infernal Machine," "The Eaft in Mid-Ocean, "The Last Drop of Water," and "The Lamatic Asylum."

will occupy t"

Guilcott—I shall deliver to the jury my speech Yes, it is a gent and cost the man much money.

PROSPECTUS

## The Weekly National Republican,

A Double Sheet of Eight Pages, Fifty-six Columns.

T is devoted to News, Politics and General Information. It is the Best Newspaper published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political and Social affairs at the National Capital, is superior to leading papers of other chief cities of the Union.

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In politics, it will be Stalwart Republican and an

Earnest Champion of Liberalism Against Bourbon Democracy,

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

A large space will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Producing Interests

of the Country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social events of the day, making its Society Department a feature. The location of The Republican gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, it will contain a full record of the latest occurrences at home and abroad. Its special correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign and Domestic News, the management intend to maintain the highest standard, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper. Sample Copies sent Free.

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Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882. To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States :

The andersigned, Members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourbon South, heartily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the circulation of The Weekly National Republican.

Its political Editor, George C. Gorham, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of liberalism in Virginia, that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the political situation at the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people, and friends of the Administration.

We hope to see The National Republican widely circulated throughout the entire South.

L. C. HOUK, Second District, Tennessee.
A. H. PETTIBONE, First District. Tennessee.
WM. R. MOORE, Tenth District, Tennessee.
JOHN PAUL, Seventh District, Virginia.
R. T. VAN HORN, Eighth District, MissBuri.
O. HUBBS, Second District, North Carolina.
NICHOLAS FORD, Ninth District, Missouri,
JOHN F. DEZENDORF, Second District, Va.,
JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Fourth District, Va.,
M. G. URNER, Sixth District, Maryland.

Petersburgh, VA., January 4, 1882.

It gives me pleasure to commend The National Republican—so well and ably edited—to the earnest friendship of those who would uphold the Constitution and the laws, discourage sectional lines and class legislation, foster public education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country.

Yours truly, DEAR MR. KILBOURN:

WILLIAM MAHONE.

The Weekly National Republican is just what is needed in the South. Independent Democrats who refuse to act with the Bourbon organization will find it, as the Virginia Readjusters have, a fearless, outspoken, and judicious promoter of harmony and co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements at the South. I wish it success.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1883. I recognize in the recent views and spirited tone of *The National Republican*, in its treatment of Southern politics, a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and I believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces. G. W. JONES, M. C., Fifth District, Texas.

HALLET KILBOURN, MANAGER.

Lanier was a desperado, and had killed a Federal officer after the war, and was driven from North Carolina for murdering a man, &c., I beg, as a North Carolinian, to make a statement in connecon with these charges which will, I think, satisfy every one of their absurdity. When the war broke out Lanier was a lad of but fifteen years and had but recently entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. In common with almost the entire school he left his books and enlisted in the confederate service, where he decidelly distinrulahed himself for gallantry, &c. After the surender of Lee and Johnston he

ERTURNING TO HIS HOME.
in Nash County, North Carolina, at once commenced to assist in gathering up what remained of his estate. About this time there appeared in his neighborhood a number of camp-followers, who dressed in blue uniforms, began the most outrageous persecution of the prostrate people With some other gentlemen be went to Raleigh N. C., then commanded by General Canby, and re quested him to give protection to their friends. To their application deueral Cauby said: "Have you no fighting men left?" An affirmative an-swer being given, he said: "Then go back and drive those people away." They returned, and gathering together such old soldlers as were at hand, went out in pursuit of them, and in the fight which took place when they met several per

and twenty-three of the camp-followers tured. These men were put in jail and duly de-livered to General Legan when he passed through the town in the jail of which they were confined. Learning the circumstances of their capture, by his order each of them was "bucked and gagged" and placards placed on their breasts, and they so stationed that the army passing could see why they were thus punished. In thus protecting their persons and homes, Major Lanier and his friends attacked none but brigands, who took Poderal uniforms only as a disguise. Generals Camby and Logan never found fault with what was done, and it is passing strange that it is left for an exconfederate at this late day to try and use it as an argument against the admission of Major Lanier to the seat in Congress to which he was honeatly elected by the citizens of the Fifth District of Louisians. From Nashville County, Lanter, who was then but nineteen, wont to Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina, to eater the law school of Judge Ruffin, chief Justice of the State, and mayoldably was a winess to a fight in which a person named "Dock Check" was one of the

BRING SUMMONED AS A WITNESS before the court, he gave evidence which greatly exasperated Cheek, whereupon he (Cheek) made violent threats against Lanier's person, who heard these threats, and, knowing that Cheek, who drinking, was a desperate man, went to Lanier and told him to be prepared for trouble. After this Lanier and a number of persons were in front of a drug store talking, when Cheek discovered him, and at once started toward him, drawing his kuife as he came. Lanier premptly halted him, but, accing that he was compelled to protect his life, at once shot him down. Lanter had lost his right hand in the army. Thinking Check mortally wounded, he was advised by friends to leave, thus saving annoyance and expense of a law suit. It is due to the unfortunate Check to say that

SO SOON AS HE BECOVERED consciousness he at one asked for Lanter, and said he did not wish him innerferred with, that he alone was to blame. Check is a well man to-day, and has never corressed a desire to have Lanter arrested or otherwise amnored. This is the mur-der he is charged with by Mr. King as having caused him to leave the State. Larier is a cousin of Senator Ransom, and belongs to a family of the highest respeciability in North Carolina. He is an amiable gentleman, but does not know the servation of fear. If the Republican party had more such men in the South land it foots now as if the time was not distant when they would have them) all this cry about intimidation would come.

According to the Cincinnati Sor Miss Annie Louise Carr invented the story of her engagement to Mr. Lorillard in order to play a jokeon a woman who was listening to the convenation between the

The division on enlogies of the Post-Office Department having been abolished, classic eulogies on the late alleged chief of imspectors of the Post-Office Department, Thomas L. James, will hereafter be filed in the Dead-Letter Office of said Department. Scavengers, lickspittles, and sycophants will hereafter govern themselves accordingly. A Baptist preacher in Indiana has been lectur-

ing on the question, "Can a Democrat go to Heaven?" After discussing the subject for thirteen eveniugs the reverend gentleman concluded that he could not go there as a Democrat, but that If he would repent and vote the Republican ticket two or three times he might. McDonald and Voor-bees would do well to begin 'penting at once, to say nothing of Beck. Mr. Belford proposes to do away with the com

mon and objectionable practice of a member get-ting the floor for a certain period and then par-celling the time out in homospathic doses to certain favorites, and has introduced a resolution amending rule it so as to prevent it. If the rules are so amended, a member getting the floor for an hour will have to speak it out or admit that he has bitten off more than he can chow.

The bill of Mr. Hazeltine, Greenbacker from Issouri, to "coin" fractional currency of the mominations of twenty-five and fifty cents, prodenominations of twenty-five and fifty cents, pro-vides that there shall be sixty thousand of each enomination issued. It further provides that in o case shall the currency thus "coined" be ermed or designated as notes or promises to pay. Mr. Hazeltine will be "coining" milk tickets next and calling them milk instead of promises to sup

ply milk. Representative Farwell, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in the House to enable American capitalists to purchase in the foreign markets from o steel steamships, to be used exclusively in the for-eign trade, and to be navigated under an Ameri-can registry. In speaking of this bill Mr. Farwell said: "Although at first right it might appear to antagonize our American ship-building interests, it is not so intended by me, and it will not so operate. As a matter of fact, there is no firm in this country now engaged to building such ships for the foreign trade entirely, while we are paying tribute to the extent of \$100,000,000 annually to foreign vessels. The object of the bill is to save to American capitalists and American seamen as much of this amount as is possible."

A day or two after the election of 1876 the late E. W. Stoughton sauntered in the rooms of the Bepublican headquarters in New York. He was very much depressed, and thought the elections had gone against the Republicans. He asked Zach Chandler, chairman of the committee, what he thought of the result. "Why, we've won, of course," said Zach. "But what do you think of Florida?' continued Stoughton; "areyou sure of Florida?' "Yes, I am sure of Florida; we have won the victory and we shall keep it," said Chandler, "But they say Tilden has sent a represtative to Florida, and I think our interests need care," rejoined Stoughton. "Do they?" said Chandler, "when do they say Governor Tilden's man started?" "This morning," was the reply.
"Well," said Chandler, brightening the cigar by
an extra puff, "all I have to say is that if Mr. Tilden's man gets to Florida before mine does he wil have to travel faster than any express train ever went. My man left yesterday."

Presentation to Clerk Heigs. It was almost a dies son round the City Hall yes terday. Had it not been for the attraction of the Guiteau trial, which always draws crowded houses-Wednesday and Saturday maticess in-cluded—there would have been actually nothing tone. The courts have all adjourned, very few suits were filed, and only one marriage licenses, suits were filed, and only one marriage licenses issued. It was at first proposed to present Clerk their, with a pair of white gloves, but as illies seem to be more the thing just now a magnificon specimen of that sethetto flower will be ordered and presented to him or some future occasion yet. to be announced.

Madame Januschuk, the eminent tragedienne rill commence an engagement at Ford's Operarecord on Monary Fight. Manager Januarias is at the very head of the histricenic profession, and there is no lady now upon the stage who can compare with her. She will present during the week Mary Sunari," "Meak House," "Mother and Son," and "Deborsh."

Interesting Paper by Professor Eastman Attractive Miscellaneous Programme. The regular meeting of the Unity Club took place

at the residence of Mr. William Hutchinson, No. the Naval Observatory, read an interesting paper on the "History of Meteoric Astronomy." close of the essay the company was entertained with an interesting varied programme, made up of piano solo, by Mias Hutchinson; reading, by Dr. Duncan; ong by Mr. E. G. Whipple : piano solo, Professo Doyle; recitation by Miss Marguerite Spaulding, song by Miss Clara Baker; recitation, Dr. Frank White; song by Mrs. Josie Logan, and recitation by Miss Bella Bacon. To those of her friends who had not heard Miss Bacon, her excellent reading was a pleasant surprise, her manner being natural and unaffected and her selections appropriate Mrs. Legan's rich contralto, with its wonderst power in the lower register, was warmly praise as was also her method of singing, which showed

the superior schooling she had received.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE
Colonel J. C. Smith and wife, Professor dows, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lincoln, Mrs. M. M. Day, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Mr. Winslow Upton, Mr. Chamberlain Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Miss Farmer, Colonol and Mrs. Chase, Miss Laura Philp, Miss Esta-brook, Mr. Hodges, Dr. White, Mrs. and Miss Petilbone, Mrs. Day, Mr. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Morrell, Mrs. Mills, Judge Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Spaiding, Mr. Siddoms, jr., Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Hopperton, Mrs. Eliot, Mrs. Naylor, Mr. Charles Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Dufour, Mr. and Mrs. Trembly, Mrs. Colby of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Kent, Mrs. R. B. Niles, Miss Webster, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes,

Miss Dame, and Mr. J. B. Philp. ARCHIBALD FORBES! LECTURE.

An Entertaining Talk on " Kings That I Have Met." "In one profession he has done light cavalry

ervice," said Senator Hawley last evening at the Congregational Church, in introducing the cele-brated war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, Placing a pile of manuscript upon the desk Mr. Forbes began to read his lecture, "On Kings I Have Met." He read with considerable force and expression, and his gesticulations were mainly confined to his head, which he kept in constant motion. He wore a dress sult, with a white handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket, a la Oscar Wilde. He spoke with a decided English accent, and the only attempt made at a joke was in a reference to General Sheri-dan, " of whom some of you may have heard." This was received with applause. Some of the descriptive passaces in the lecture were very fine, but the interesting features were the details about celebrated personages and events which lattorisms think beneath their dignity to mention. For instance, in referring to a popular evation to the late Czar of Russia, where his little daughter was lifted from her carriage over the heads of the enthusiastic people, Mr. Forbes said that the metal plates on the heels of her shoes giltered in the frosty sunlight. This created a laugh, as well as the remark that the family of an Indian prince was so old that it was said that his ancestor had a boat of his own in the flood and would not speak to Noah and his crowd. There was a good sudience and their at-

The Straw-Bond Cases.

The hearing of the straw-bond cases was reuned yesterday by Judge Suell. The process of stuned yesterday by Judge Snell. The process of identifying certain bids and contracts was proceeded with, despite the objections of the defense that they had nothing to do with the cases in hearing, the Court invariably ruling in far f the presecution. An attempt was made to settle upon some plan for the private examination of these papers by the defense, but the course of the prosecution was as regardless of decency and the rights of the defense that it felt through with, and the court adjourned until Tuesday.

Meditations Upon Things Seen and Unseen at the American Capital. Art can produce nothing more beautiful, either in form or color, than that which is most beautiful in nature. Art, therefore, must ever be imitative rather than creative. It may, however, display ingenuity in combining and arranging forms and colors that nature has made, thus producing the semblance of a new creation. But in the exercise of this fiberty great caution must be observed, else the work will appear unnatural, and therefore defective. Many such combinations that are much parised are simply monatoralities. Against aritists praised are simply monstrosities. Ancient artists delighted in producing them. The absurdity was pointed out by Herace in his discourse "De Arte Poetica." Centaurs and mermales are broad ex-amples, yet scarcely more so than many allegorical pleces by modern artists in oil or marise. Suppor

PRESENT A LADY PRIEND with some small object, which should be charm-ing to her because of its surpassing beauty, what would be select? He would have to go to nature for the gift, would be not? For what has man ever made that is so beautiful as a pearl, an ame-thyst, a diamond, or a rose? Does some one say that art can make a rose or a lily as beautiful as the natural flower? I admit it; but the artificial flower is beautiful because it is like the natural one. It is not an original creation. Gems of natural beauty are always small. The precious stones are small; so are the most beautiful flowers, birds. and animals. Gems of art are likewise small, for it is their likeness to natural gems that makes them gems of art. Hawthorne could not suffi-ciently admire a certain

one art of scorerous
by his friend Powers. It was a baby s hand done In murble with wonderful exactness. Rare gone of beauty exist in the bird kingdom. Some varieties of the South American humming bird, for instance, are of exquisite form and color. In instance, are of exquisite form and color. In brilliancy and purity their huse compare with the lovellest atones and the choicest flowers. A few specimens of these fragilis gems of bird life may be seen at the Smithsonian. I have never found in any jewelry store an article of beauty superior to one of these delicate creatures. As civilization advances art is perfected. As a rule, the latter keeps pace with the former. "Why, them," it may be asked, "are we, whose civilization is the best in the world, so crude and unoriginal in our notions of art?" I answer, because we are in such haste. Wealth is the product of industry and enterprise. Art is the child of wealth and lefsure. The house must be built before

IT GAN BE DECORATED.

Our first task has been to overrun the continent and subdue it. Our forefathers out down forests, alew wild beasts and Indiana, and built log-cabins. How could art flourish in their day? We of later generations are stimulated by our opportunities to agenmulate weath. We purchase some recreation because we need it many inxuries because we can afford them and because we are vain; but we have not get the leisure which is essential to the enjoyment of art and to its vigorous growth. For the present, therefore, we pay tribute to the im-porters. We accept the dicts of older nations as authority in art matters, and if we have money to spend decorate our houses with the latest transstlantic erase, or with imitations of the same it plaster or chrome. I suppose that if Mr. Prang had lived in Germany, or Belgium, or England even, he would have been a great artist instead of a great manufacturer becoming rich at the expen-

in our history is approaching. It will flourish here as everything else that is true and good flourishes here as in its proper soil. The time will come when American sculptors need not reside in Rome or Florence in order to obtain prestign in New York and Washinston. New will prestige in New York and Washington. Nor will our painters think it necessary to imitate this or that continental school of art. The pair of magmisteen Yellowstone landscapes by Moran in the Seconte wing of the Capitol and the beautiful "View of Mt. Corcoran" in the Corcoran Art Gallery are speciments of what may be achieved by men who believe that nature in her various aspects furnishes art with its truest models. I have been much interested in studying the rade preciment of corange art at the National Measure. specimens of ceramic art at the National Museum which are valuable because of their historica significance. They will form the subject-matter

A REMARKABLE MAN. Hon. T. A. Sykes, of Nashville, Tenn., is in town Mr. Sykes is a remarkable man. He was born in Pasquotank County, North Carolina. White a slave a little girl one Sunday asked bim to get her a watermeion. He proposed that she should teach him the alphabet, and he would pay her a sixpence for her services. After toiling through that summer Sunday afternoon, at night he found him-self master of those magical letters. The shop where he worked as a cabinet-maker was near his master's house. Through a hole in the shop that he made by punching out a knot he could com-mand a view of his master sitting at his meals. With one eye on the knot-hole and the other on his book he prosecuted his early studies. His master died before the war, and the niece of his mistress married a young man who, on the outbreak of hostilities, went into the confederate arms Mr. Sykes promised this man to take care of the family until he returned. So well did be keep his promise that, although free, he eto labor for the family until the 18th day of August, 1865, when the confederate soldier returned, who has never shown any symptoms of gratitude

FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE.
The result of the war left his mistress impoves shed, and this noble man supported her for the first three years of his freedom and until her death. It is his purpose to erect a marble shaft over her grave to her momory, the spot being unmarked to

Mr. Sykes was a member of the first Republican State convention in North Carolina, which met in 1867. He served in the Legislature of North Carolina in 1868-9 as the member of Pasqu County, and so satisfactory was his services that no was re-elected to the same position for the years 1870-1. Governor Jarvis-present Governo served through both terms with him, and Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General of the United States. WAS A PELLOW-MEMBER

during his last term. Mr. Sykes was a member of the Republican State executive committee from the time of the organization of the party in that State until his change of residence, and was a del egate to the convention that nominated Grant in 1872. In 1872 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he now lives. He soon made his impression as a born leader upon the citisens of his adopted State. In 1876 he was elected a member of the county court, and in 1880 he was elected to the house of representatives in a district where Han none of representatives in a district where him-cock polled a majority of 1,00 votes. He has served in the present Legislature with distin-guished credit. His career is before, not behind him, being only about forty years of age. What a lesson his life conveys? He says he has no patience with any man who says he has never had : chance to acquire an education; that if he had only known that some day he would own himself he would have been far better equipped in that re-

The popular social organization, the Bachelors' Club, gave a German last evening at Marini's, which was very largely attended by the best cle ment of our society. Everything was done in the best style, and the event was a very enjoyable one. Mrs. General McKeever received the guests and Lieutenaut Paine led the german. Mr. Oscar Wilde arrived at eleven german. Mr. Oscar Wilde arrived at eleven o'clock, in company with Congressman and Mrs. Robeson, and was introduced to Mrs. Mc-Keever. General introductions followed, and the dancing was suspended for the time and the german was resolved into a reception. He was pleasant and affable, to and created a very favorable impression. He remained for some time, and then retired from the hall. About twelve o'clock the dancing was re-sumed and continued until a late bour.

Washington Operatic Association.

The Washington Operatic Association held an adjourned meeting last night, at which there was a large attendance and the usual quantitity in the a large attendance and the usual shall the transaction of the business. The secretary was instructed to report to the association the names of all persons who have made themselves liable to diamissal by reason of absence from three successive rehearsals, with a view of making room for active members. Mr. McLeod presented his experiencially as a member of the expentity comresignation as a member of the executive com- adopted: littee, and Lieutenant James F. Oyster was unan imously elected to fill his place. The association was then placed in the hands of Professor Sousa, who at once proceeded with the rehearsal of "The Smugglers," which will be brought out on the 7th

Mr. Lawrence Barrett's scholarly and finished performance of Hamlet was witnessed last night by

a large and intelligent andicuce, who testifed by their frequent appliance their great gratification. Our opinion of Mr. Barrett's excellence in the part A Pelican Dinner.

A pleasant little party of Louisianians met at Louisianians in the Louisianians met at Louisianians in the control of the moody Dane was formed long ago and of the delicacles of the season and an abundant has been expressed in these columns. With each season Mr. Barrett's excellence in the cach season Mr. Barrett's excellence in the cach season Mr. Barrett's excellence in the party of the moody Dane was formed long ago and has been expressed in these columns. With each season Mr. Barrett's excellence in the party of the moody Dane was formed long ago and has been expressed in these columns. that been cleared over the "wainuts and the wine," passed the time in jest and story-telling until an carly hour this morning. There were present Mears J. G. Pitkin and S. Pintow. Colonel William Eog, and Major William Eimpson, all of Louisians, and (or course) a representative of The Engustres.

DEPARTMENT REPOTISM.

What Is Being Done to Clear Up the Record of Nome of the Employees, A REPUBLICAN reporter, in his rounds yesterday,

ran on a member of the Soldlers' and Sailors' League and inquired: "What is the Soldlers' and Sailors' League doing

on the subject of 'nepotism in the Departments T'
"Well, we are looking after the matter with cars and expect to give the 'nepota' a 'lively turn' in the course of a short time. We are now looking over the reports of the Departments furnished the Senate under the Kellogg-Plumb resolution of May 19, 1851." "What do you find to them?"

"We find them very imperfect and designed to deceive. First—The rank, company, and regiment

of soldiers are not given, thus giving no data in support of the claim made. Second—To say 'army,' or 'navy,' or 'volunteer,' or 'regular,—nor 'army,' or 'navy,' or 'volunteer,' or 'regular'—norneither is 'yes' or 'no—is no evidence of service
in the United States army or the United States
navy during the war. A man who served in the
army or navy ought to be able to give his rank,
company, and regiment in which heserved. Third
—We want to know the truth about this matter, and
shell ask Congress to get it if it takes 'all summer.'
As now stated, a man may have been in the army or navy or volunteer service of the confederacy, or in some foreign army. He awens to nothing, he certifies to nothing, and therefore where self-interest is at stake he may fabricate. Men sometimes awas falsely to advance self-interest. The Gov-ornment requires a good deal of sworn testimony to establish a small claim where the motive is no stronger than in this case. When we learn the rank, company, and regiment of the employee we shall then be equipped to verify or discredit his statement. We had during the war what is known as the 'Interior Department Regiment' and other Department regiments, which were made up as Department regiments, which were made up as temporary guards for the Departments, but who were not soldiers in fact. They worked for the Government as clerks, &c., and not as soldiera. These gentlemen were not soldiers and cannot claim it. We desire these facts brought out and fair dealing shown all around. No soldier asks for more than justice. We see that the reports do not give the congressional district to which each is credited. This is very important. The legal residence abould be given, stating town, county, and State. It would be a great estisfaction to know where these people hall from, Ninety-mine hundredths of the people would like to know. Let us have it. Piths—Another important question should be looked into. How many unnaturalised foreigners are holding lucrative positions under "Uncle Sant". We have heard it said that faily two hundred are now in Government service in two hundred are now in Government service in Washington. These gentlemen should be sworn on this subject." "Is it the intention to publish the names of the

"Is it the intention to publish the names of the nepotiets?"

"Yes, str; every mother's son, as soon as the matter is submitted to Congress. There are several bundreds we have not yet caught up with, but a little time will tell more."

"Will Congress take an interest in this matter?"

"Yes, str. How are Congressmen treated in the Departments? They are charged with averything, and maby of them haven't influence enough to procure a char-woman a place. I tell you many procure a char-woman a place. I tell you, many Senators and Congressmen are 'on their oar' and want things changed,"

WHO OSCAR WILDS IS. to the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: Pending the arrival in our city of the gethetle 1

a., Oscar Wilde, a few items as to the animal's pedigree may not be uninteresting. Notwith-standing that Mr. Wilde comes among us as an Ruglishman, it is nevertheless a fact that his first opportunities for studying the esthetic were from the windows of his nursery in Merion Square, Dublin. From here the annually recurring view of the Dublin students and their "motta," return-ing from a "batter" at Donnybrook Fair, furnished one of the first germs of thought toward forming his boyish ideal; and the morning carol of the Sandymount fishwife, as she warbled, "fresh-fresh, cockies" neath his window, the oarliest poem of his childhood. If there is anything in "hereditary tendency," or, as they put it in Mr. Wilde's native isle, "in the nature of the least." Ower must stree converb be a conserthe baste," Oscar must sure enough be a queer smalgam of genius, eccentricity, and "cussed-ness." His father, Sir William Wilde, was a Dublin surgeou, who as an oculas gained the highest round of eminence, and whose name, in common with Sir. Phillip Crampton, Sir. Henry Marsh, Sir. Dominick Corrigan, Stokes, and O'Farrell, holds a niche among the medical saints of the ancional City of Eblana. But Sir William was neither saint nor cesthete—in fact the very antithesis of either. In dress personal appearance and manner he nor resthete—in fact the very antithests of either. In dress, personal appearance, and manner he loved to be outre. His hair was worn long and brushed behind his cars, after the manner of our frontier scouts, and his appearance on the streets, generally driving like a lunatic, has often given rise to mot "Wilde by name and wild by nature." The old gentleman had still another reputation on the Don Glovanni order that in point of naughtiness was "too utterly too, too." About eighteen years since he figured as defendant in a civil action brought against him by the daughter of a brother physician. The unby the daughter of a brother physician. The unscruppilous use of chloroform was the burden of the charge. The injured maiden was a spinster of some thirty-five or forty years, strong minded and a bluestocking in her way, but the jury, discreditgave her a verdict of sixpence damages withou leaving the box. Oscar Wilde's mother was also a genius, but one of a very different type, and with a reputation pure as snow. Among the bright gallaxy of contributors to the old Dublin Nation. including Davis, Mangan, D'Alton Williams, Leyne and Mary Eva Kelly, none shone more brilliantly than "Speranza" (Mrs. Wilde's nom de plume). In 1848, just when the Young Ireland enthusiasm was at its height, "Speranza" wrote her soul-stirring poem "Courage," commencing:

Lift up your pale faces, you calldren of sorrow,
The night passes on to a glorious to-morrow.
Hark! hear you not sounding glad Liberty's passes
From the Alps to the isles of the tideless Ægean?
And the rhythmical march of the gathering nations,
And the crushing of thrones neath their fierce ex-

ultations, And the cry of Humanity cleaving the ether With hymns of the conquering rising together— tiod. Liberty, Truth! How they burn heart and These words shall they burn-shall they waken is

"Tis hard to believe that the son of the patriotic woman who penned the above spirited lines could find no better mission than to don the motley, cap, American public. One thing certain, did Oscar appear in his present rig and role before the foot-lights of his native city neither the eminence of Sir William nor the parrotain of rotten eggs as him from such a shower of rotten eggs as ever before fell from the Olympian heights of P. P. C. Sir William nor the patriotism of Speranza would

Singular Facts from Louisiana. In the contested election case of Smith vs. Rob-erison, from the Sixth District of Louisians, now before the House, the singular fact is presented that out of a total Republican vote in the district of nearly 17,000 only 5,440 votes were counted and returned for Colonel Alexander Smith, the Republican caudidate. In this district, it seems, at the last elec-tion, in nearly all of the wards or voting-places in the large Republican parishes, no commission-ers of election were allowed to the Republicans, as required by the election laws of Louisians, and in the canvass of the vote cast the Republicans were not permitted any supervision whatever, and this may explain what became of the other 11,000 Re-publican votors who were registered in that district. It appears also that there is in this district a very large following of Greenbackers and Independents who abstained from voting at the last election because they did not have any candidate election because they did not have any caudidate of their own in the field. This should have given Colonel Smith a better chance of carrying the district, already Republican; and he no doubt dideary the district out was counted out by methods peculiar to the Bourbons of the Solid South. In the parish of West Felicians, cuts of the largest Republican parishes in the district, and where there is over twelve hundred more colored than white volets, not one slugic vote was counted for Colonel Smith, which shows upon the lace of it that frands the most harefaced were practiced by the Democratic returning officers of that perish. No doubt but what Colonel Smith is justly entitled to his seat in Congress, and we bid him God speed in his effort to out his Seathon compelier, whose little to the seat appears to be based upon fraud, intimidation, and violence.

Union Soldiers' Alliance, At the last meeting of the Union Soldiers' Alliance the following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:
Resolved, That the Union Soldiers' Alliance, knowing him to be a gentleman of most excellent character, and believing him to be well qualified, by reason of extensive experience in different branches of the Government Printing Office, to discharge the important and responsible duties periainling to the office of Public Printer, cheerfully unities with the soldiers of Pennsylvania, Ohto, Illinois, New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other States, in carnestly recommending the appointment of Mr. E. W. Oyster, of Pennsylvania, to that position.
Received, That the appointment of Mr. E. W. Oyster, as Public Printer would be a graceful tribuic to the acidiers of the country who have so cardially and eafheestly indorsed him, and fully justified by his recent as an loshest and conscinious man, a soldier and a faithful and capable efficial.

In the sweet, baimy, delicious happiness overs first young dream a youth will not only in